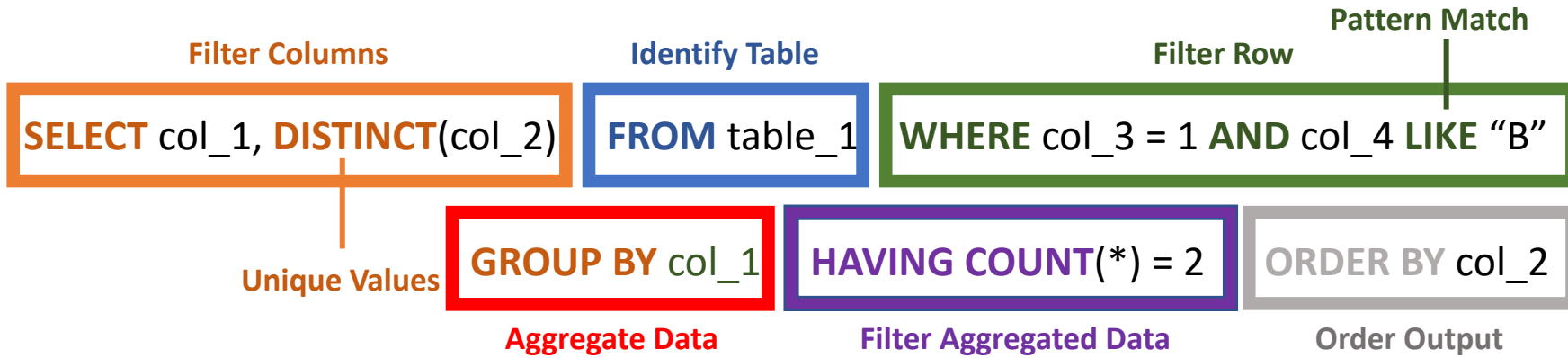


SQL CHEATSHEET



COMMON OPERATORS

```
SELECT c_1 FROM t_1  
UNION ALL  
SELECT c_1 FROM t_2
```

returns the combined rows from both queries

```
SELECT c_1 FROM t_1  
INTERSECT  
SELECT c_1 FROM t_2
```

returns the intersection of both queries

```
SELECT c_1, c_2 FROM t_1  
WHERE c_1 IS NOT NULL
```

returns only rows where c_1 is not null

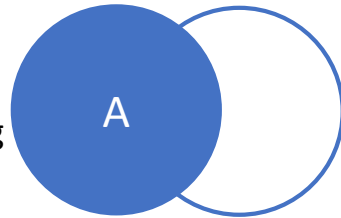
```
SELECT c_1, c_2 FROM t_1  
WHERE c_1 BETWEEN 2 AND 20
```

- returns only rows where c_1 is between 2 and 20

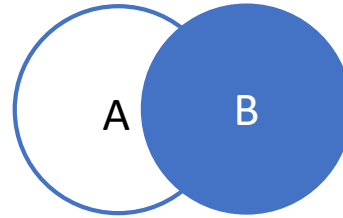
COMMON AGGREGATIONS

COUNT return number of rows
SUM return the sum of values
AVG return average of the grouping
MIN return smallest value
MAX return largest value

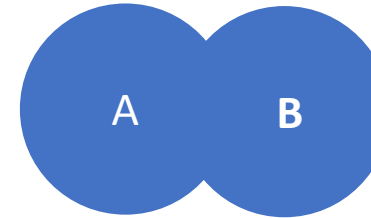
JOINS



LEFT JOIN – retain all rows from A



RIGHT JOIN – retain all rows from B



OUTER JOIN – retain all rows from A & B

WINDOW FUNCTIONS

Syntax:

SUM() OVER (PARTITION BY col_1 ORDER BY col_2)

- returns the cumulative sum for each col_1 grouping based on col_2 ordering

Other Common Functions:

COUNT and **AVG**

ROW_NUMBER – assigns a sequential number to each row within the partitioned group

RANK – assigns a sequential number to each row skipping duplicates based on partition group

DENSE_RANK – assigns a sequential number based on partitioned group without skipping duplicates

LAG – retrieves a value based on a specified number of rows earlier

LEAD – retrieves a value based on a specified number of rows forward

NTILE – determines the percentile of a specified row within a partition

IF/ELSE

CASE

```
WHEN c_1 = 1, THEN 1  
WHEN c_1 = 2 THEN 2  
ELSE 3 END AS out
```

FROM t_1

Sets the value of out based on whether c_1 is 1, 2, or something else

```
SELECT IFNULL(c1, 0) as c1  
FROM t_1
```

Sets the value of c_1 to 0 if it is NULL

edgeGIANT

GET MORE: <https://edgegiant.com/api/tools/analysis>